### Amusements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—" Adonis." Casino—" Die Fiedermaus." MINOU OPERA HOUSE—"Adoms."

CASINO—"Die Fiedermaus."

DALY'S THEATRE—"A Night Off."

EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Shadows of a Great City."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum's circus.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"The Private Secretary."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—"The Bandit King."

STANDARD THEATRE—"Gasparone." AADISON SCARDEN—"The Habilit R. NIBLO'S GARDEN—"The Habilit Resparsible STANDARD THEATRE—"Twelfth Night." FFAF THEATRE—"Twelfth Night."
PHALIA THEATRE—"Nanon."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"A Prisoner for Life."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Diplomacy."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Over the Garden Wall." WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Diplomacy,"

BTH AVENUE THEATRE—" Over the Garden Wall."

14TH STREET THEATRE—" The Major."

#### Business Notices.

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## New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-French troops defeated by the Chinese at Langson. === General Graham to advance to Tamai on Wednesday. — Dominion troops get-ting ready for service in the Northwest. — Reports of skirmishes in Central America. ------ Prince Orloff, the Russian diplomatist, is dead.

DOMESTIC .- Eighty-four convicts at Trenton were confirmed by Bishop O'Farrell, === The assessment on railroads in Iowa largely increased. sermons against the Ancient Order of Hibernians were preached in Elmira. = Perry H. Smith died in Chicago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - General Grant's physician hastily summoned. ==== Contests at the primaries expected. === Irish revolutionists conusel the assassination of the Prince of Wales, === Edward Stade and Dr. McComb died. - Preparations for yachting sport.

THE WEATHER. -TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rain toward night. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 38°; lowest, 27°; average, 325g°.

The principal event in yachting circles this season will of course be the race for the America Cup-unless, indeed, England becomes involved in war, and Lieutenant Henn, owner of one of the competing boats, is thereby prevented from coming. As this great race will doubtless be followed by minor ones, in which the Galatea and the Genista will take part, these contests, in addition to the usual races, Corintbian and otherwise, will keep the lovers of ocean sports busy-and happy, if they win.

M. Ferry is a man of nerve, but he will dread to face the Chamber of Deputies after this last news from China. The reverse at Dong Dong was bad enough, and although the Premier belittled it and bluffed his opponents in the Chamber bravely, the Government on Saturday only succeeded in passing to the order of the day by a majority of 46 out of 500. This is not strong support at best, and it will be surprising if the defeat of the French troops at Langson is not followed by the defeat of the Ferry Government at Paris.

The New-York Post Office is not the only one in this State fondly sought after by hungry Democrats. A pretty little conflict is waging over the Post Office at Elmira. Governor Hill has a man for the office whom the anti-Hill faction in Chemung County is opposing bitterly. The situation has an especial interest for outsiders, in that the result will be taken as an indication of the wishes of the President in regard to Mr. Hill's nomination for Governor this fall. If Mr. Yeomans goes in, the fair inference is that Mr. Cleveland wants Mr. Hill to be his own successor.

Secretary Lamar touched a tender spot in the North when he ordered the Stars and Stripes to be hauled down half way in memory of the traitor Jacob Thompson. The act is widely denounced, not only in the Republican papers, but by one or two respectable Democratic journats. Some of Mr. Thompson's friends (every man has some) have complained of the harsh things that have been uttered about him. "Nothing but good of the dead." they ery. That is all very well. The loyal newspapers, indeed, would have been glad to say nothing; but Secretary Lamar has forced them to say a great deal.

The pomp and circumstance of preparing to put down Riel's rebellion in the Northwest are apparently giving the Canadians much pleasure. The troops who have been put under arms are fall of enthusiasm, and so is the crowd that watches their preparations for departure. The chances are that the trouble will be suppressed without much difficulty, but still the prospective campaign will hardly be a picnic excursion at this time of the year. Spring in Manitoba is anything but balmy, and the Toronto troops will be likely to need the extra flannels so kindly presented to them by their townsmen.

The increase in litigation is becoming a serious evil in many States, and complaints are heard from all directions that justice is practically denied to citizens owing to the delay in the courts. The New-Jersey Legislature has just taken the first step toward the establishment of a Court of Appeals in that State, and there is talk at Albany of appointing a commission to help our Court of Appeals catch up with The movement in New-Jersey is all right, as it looks toward the founding of a permanent court; but such a commission as is proposed here is only a makeshift at best. The regular courts ought to be able to administer justice and settle disputes promptly without calling in outside help every little while,

A reader of THE TRIBUNE sends us a complaint about the way in which his pious incli-

nation to worship God yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's was balked. It certainly is more or less irritating for a stranger not to be able to get a seat in church, but our friend should remember that churches must be supported, and that if they depended upon chance worshippers their support would be so slender that many would have to close their doors. The pewholder system certainly has its hard features, but so long as it exists pew-owners have a right to expect to find their seats reserved. As "TRIBUNE Reader" says, the system is calculated to prevent the churches from entertaining angels unawares; but judging from the tone of his letter, we are forced to the painful conclusion that in this particular case no angelic visitor has been bluffed.

"CLEVELAND AND REFORM-LIMITED." "There is no Reform about this," men say. We did not expect any. Knowing that the administration of the Government had been for some years singularly efficient and pure, men of intelligence knew that a change from known and tried to unknown and untried men, from men experienced and trained to men inexperienced and untrained, would necessarily be not "Reform," but something else. Reform may come, if Mr. Cleveland has the nerve to insist upon it, when he begins to find out what sort of stuff political recommendations have foisted upon him as material for administrative work. Meanwhile, the most that could be expected was, that in some things he should serve his country at the expense of displeasing his party.

There was no possibility of mistake about it. The temper of the Democratic party was known, and the character of the men who had been its most active workers. There was an absolute certainty that the sort of men recommended to him would be, to a great extent, the sort of men who had made themselves useful to the Mannings and the Gormans in the past, and who had helped most efficiently to secure his own election. That some such men should get appointed was also inevitable. Mr. Cleveland is human. He could no more help it than he could help being a Democrat. But he has made appointments which do not please his party, and it will be observed that the very reasons for which those appointments are commended by other people are the reasons which make them particularly offensive to Democratic partisans. This, again, he could not help. If he tried to do anything right, he was compelled to offend men who had elected him. He does try to do some things that are honorable, and is entitled to fair credit for them. In other things office. It is not now pleasant nor profitable to he does what his party wants; that is to say, about the worst thing possible. But that is nothing to be surprised at. The stream does not rise higher than its source.

It was not to be expected that Mr. Cleveland would decline to appoint active rebels from the South, or zealous Secessionists from the border States, or malignant Copperheads from the North. He could not be a Democratic President if he did not appoint such men. He would be thrust out of the party and foreibly Tylerized if he did not select and honor the men who really represent the bulk of the voters and the controlling element of the party. It is only due to him to say that he seems to have no difficulty of mind about it. If men like Jacob Thompson and Jefferson Davis should not be honored by the departments over which theyonce had charge, that fact would be a confession by a Democratic President that it was wrong for Davis to be a traitor or for Thompson to steal. Any confession of that sort, of course, would put Mr. Cleveland out of his party at the double-quick. The tree cannot grow bigger than its bark. In this case the bark refuses to grow much, and the hide-bound Bourbon party with which we have to deal is the party with which Mr. Cleveland also has to

## THE CAUSE OF WAR.

The technical question at issue between Russia and Great Britain is a disputed boundary. The frontier claimed by Afghanistan and recognized by Russia from 1881 until the recent advance was a line running from th Harirud a little south of Sarakhs to the Oxus. The fertile section between the Turcoman desert and the Paropamisus was conceded to be Afghan territory even after the Russians had secured control of Mery and established an outpost at Sarakhs, about 200 miles from Herat. The boundary now claimed by M. Lessar passes through Akrabat and Bala Murghab. Within this disputed belt the Russians have occupied important points sixty miles south of the old frontier. Pul-i-Khatum and Sari Yazi have been garrisoned and advance guards have been stationed at Zulficar Pass, Akrabat and Puli-Khisti. Some of these outposts have been maintained by Turcoman allies, but the Russian commander has been responsible for the military advance in the valleys of the two rivers. The chief stronghold held by the Afghans in this contested zone is Penjdeh. It was occupied by the Ameer's troops about a year ago upon his receiving assurances from the British Government that his dominions extended as far north as the Sarakhs line. Bala Murghab. Garlin, Robat Pass and other points south of the frontier now claimed by Russia are also garrisoned by his soldiers.

The Russian Government denies that Penideh ever belonged to either Dost Monammed or Shere Ali, and claims the right of annexing the disputed zone as a country where Turcomans have settled. The British reply to the first count is that from 1863 to 1879 Shere Ah and Yakoob Khan exercised sovereignty in the Herat plain, and that the Sariks of Penjdeh and other tribes north of the city paid tribute regularly. The obvious objection offered to the ethnographical argument is that the races in the disputed district are so intermixed that it is not practicable to distinguish between Persians, Afghans and Turcomans. On military grounds the English urge that the Zulficar and Robat passes must be occupied by the Government which controls Herat, since these are the natural outworks and gateways of Western Afghanistan; and for similar reasons Penjdeh must be retained for the protection of the road leading to Maimena and Balkh. The Russians, on the other hand, contend that a neutral zone between Turkestan and Afghanistan cannot be marked out, and that the frontier must be extended so as to embrace on their side the northern slopes of the Paropamisus and the valleys of the Harirud and the Murghab, whose population has been protected from the marauding raids of

the Tekke and Turcoman tribes. The Russian and British Governments agreed in 1873 to recognize the northwest frontier of Afghanistan then claimed by Shere Ali as far as the Oxus. The district west of that river was not definitely outlined in Lord Grauville's dispatch which was made the basis of the agreement; and this is the territory now in dispute. At that fime the Russians had barely begun their march from the Caspian, and the chief purpose of the negotiations was to decide that Bokhara should fall under Russian influence and Afghanistan under that of England. In 1882, when great progress had been made from the Caspian, Russia reaffirmed the validity of the agreement of 1873, and declared its readi- | lations, leaves out of sight the unknown and Sarakhs, thus accepting the line now recognized is not news to business men that the disposiness to define the frontier from the Oxus to

by England. This was the work which was assigned to the Joint Commission by the two Foreign Offices-the completion of the boundary from the Oxus to Sarakhs. The Russian commissioners have tailed to co-operate with Sir Peter Lumsden in determining the frontier. M. Lessar was sent to London with proposals for an "ethnographical boundary," and the advance of the troops within the debatable ground was ordered. This phase of the boundary dispute is most vexatious to England. The Russians suggested the Joint Commission, then abandoned it, and seized important positions almost as soon as they claimed them. As the British Government advised the Ameer to occupy Penjdeh a year ago, and informed him that the Sarakhs line marked his frontier, it is now under obligations to support him in resisting Russian aggression. It is bound in honor to do this independently of the strategical importance of Herat in relation to India.

#### LESSONS FROM CURRENT EVENTS.

The transfer of power to govern this great Nation has been effected with sublime calmness, good will, and faith in free institutions. It is not possible for Democrats to conceal from themselves that the Republican party in this respect has set an example which ought never to be forgotten. The election turned upon a most scanty majority. The right of the victors to claim the votes of several States could easily have been disputed. But not a Republican voice or hand was uplifted to oppose the mauguration of the President who, under the forms of law, appeared to have been the choice of the people. He selected his Cabinet. A Republican Senate without question confirmed them. The control of the departments was in every case transferred with the same courtesy and regard for law which the outgoing President himself showed in greeting the new President after his inauguration and welcoming him to the Executive Mansion. Ministers to foreign powers have been chosen and confirmed, and heads of important branches of the service, without a trace of factious opposition. The new men find in every department that those who have the charge of public duties are ready to help them to the best of their ability, till the time shall come when they in turn will be relieved.

This absolute obedience to law, in spirit and feeling as well as in letter, many Democrats are contrasting with the scenes witnessed when the last Democratic President went out of recall the events of that trying time, when no official of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, could know how many of the men under him were really serving an armed rebellion. It is a contrast which will not be forgotten. If Democrats will think of it seriously, it may help to teach them why their party has been so long out of power. And yet, now that they return after long exclusion, their first act is to honor profoundly the men who were false to the Government in its hour of greatest peril. Surely they must reason that their party has some change to make, before it can fully regain public confidence.

The new officials are beginning to study their departments. It is right that they should bring to the work an intensely critical spirit. If new brooms do not sweep none will. But the universal testimony is that the new men are surprised to find the public service so faithfully and thoroughly performed. Here and there room for improvement is found, as is natural. The whole people hope that scrutiny will be thorough and searching, and improvement, wherever that is possible, prompt and complete. But once more the contrast is most striking. Twenty-four years ago, when another party went out of power, it took years to find out how much had been stolen, how much had been taken by high-handed rebelism for use against the Government, how much had been carried off without account, simply because the outgoing officer, having no hope of retaining office, had no care to do his duty, and already regarded the overnment as an enemy. In every department, too, there was amazement at the misconduct that was disclosed. Some worthy and capable men were found and retained. Indeed some have been in office ever since. But the new officials were not then surprised in any case to find the requirements of the public service more fully met than they had expected.

The Republicans have no occasion to be shamed of their housekeeping, or of the condition in which their successors find the premises. They know that there are spots of uncleanness or decay. As to them, they only pray that the Democratic Administration may ucceed in removing them completely. If blame attaches to past Republican officials, Republicans will not ask that it shall be concealed. They will ask only that with equal fulness and accuracy the truth shall be told, wherever the conduct of the public service in the past has merited praise. The people know that notwithstanding all defects, the administration of the Government has been singularly pure, upright, thorough and economical. The Democrats may well wish that they may be able to show as good a record when they go out of power, four years hence, and to transfer the dovernment to their successors as peacefully and with as loyal a respect for the sovereignty

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Beyond the rumors of war, scarcely anything occurred during the past week to change the character of the market, unless it be reckoned that the advance in the rates of foreign exchange was not a consequence of the rumors of war. The rate was advanced twice, half a cent each time, and bankers begin to consider an outward movement of gold as not wholly improbable. In accordance with the theories of individuals, all sorts of explanations for this change are offered, some even reasoning, in a rather far-fetched way, that an advance in foreign exchange comes suddenly just at this time because of the long-continued coinage of silver. Undoubtedly, if there were more certainty as to the monetary future, money would be better employed here, and the demand for it would be greater, and the temptation to send it abroad on account of any rumor or change would be much less than it is. But it does not seem easy to trace the change which has occurred just at this time, but has not occurred during all the past months, to any other cause than the prospects of war, and of a greater demand for money abroad. In a review of the condition of our foreign trade, The Financial Chronicle shows that, within five months, ending with February, the excess of exports of merchandise was \$153,000,000, while the excess of imports of gold was only \$12,672,000, and against this were net exports of silver amounting to \$5,017,000. That journal reasons that there must have been a trade balance due to this country, March 1, amounting to fully \$70,000,000. But this, like all similar calcupossibly very large movement of securities. It

tion abroad for some time past has been to cut down the holdings of American securities.

In speculative markets the possibilities of war had more influence than anything else. Wheat advanced during the week about 2 cents, corn about 12 of a cent, and oats a smaller fraction, while cotton declined twice a sixteenth, and ended a quarter of a cent lower than at the close of the previous week. Sugar was more active but without improvement in price. Molasses was weaker, though it recovered on Friday a little, and pork sold a shade lower, although lard was a little stronger. Coffee was steadily held, while tea was weak in tone. In the iron market, instead of anticipated improvement, there are rumors of sales of various products at even lower prices than before, particularly of Bessemer rails at \$25 50. Lead and tin were a shade stronger, but the remarkable depression in copper continued. Oil had quite a speculative advance, but closed after all with a gain of only about 1 cent. Interest centred mainly in the market for wheat, but the advance does not seem to have been helped by any actual demand for export.

Some events in the stock market tended clearly to better prices. The report of the Union Pacific, especially, was creditable to Mr. Adams, but it is not altogether creditable to any of the parties concerned that the negotiations regarding transcontinental rates have been handled as "a mystery," in the language of oil speculators. Rumors of agreement with the Pacific Mail have also circulated, but are not yet confirmed. The St. Paul company passed a dividend, but the event surprised no one. The vote of the executive committee to prolong the Trunk Line pool until May 1 was more surprising, and more favorable, though there may be little ground for the hope that it indicates an ultimate agreement. In Reading and Jersey Central matters, feature was a strong argument by Mr. Gowen against legal separation of the companies, on the ground that each had become necessary to the other. The appointment of a receiver for the "Nickel Plate" and the announcement of a new plan of reorganization for the West Shore coincided in time sufficiently to suggest the possibility that in some way the old plans of union between the two concerns might ultimately be worked out. Broadly speaking, the stock market is not in a position to warrant very enthusiastic confidence in operators on either side. It is likely to be much affected by foreign news, and also by any disclosure of the financial plans of the new Administration.

No change of consequence occurred in the condition of the banks or the Treasury. As usual, the Treasury lost a little in amount of gold owned and gained a little in amount of silver owned, and the banks slightly increased their reserve, while considerably decreasing the average of deposits. The surplus reserve again mounts above \$48,000,000, and the supply of money is far greater than it has ever been before about the 1st of April.

#### A UNION OF COMMERCIAL BODIES IN BOSTON.

Commercial Boston is interested just now in the proposed consolidation, under the name of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of the two leading Exchanges of the city, the Produce and the Commercial. Committees from both bodies, to which the matter was referred for consideration, have reported in favor of the plan, recommending the surrender, by each, of its charter and the procure ment from the Legislature of a new charter for the new organization, to which is to be given the right to hold real estate and personal property to the amount of \$1,000,000. Thus a new building is contemplated as a part of the scheme, in which all commercial interests of the city, now divided, shall be centred. The question is to be voted upon by the members of both Exchanges next Monday and the indications are that the project will be ap proved. The opposition comes chiefly from the old conservative business men, who are content to plod on as they have for the past forty years, and who look upon any change in the present mode of doing business as fraught with danger.

The lessons furnished by the history of the de velopment of the little Corn Exchange which was formed in this city in 1856 into the present Produce Exchange ought to do away with these New-York Commercial Association, and by the end of the first year the membership had increased to over 1,200. The next progressive step was taken in 1870, when the determination on the part of many of the members to concentrate the trade interests of the city in one building for the purpose of advancing the commerce of the port took shaps. The opposition grew weaker and weaker, until, in 1872, the Commercial Association became the Prodnee Exchange. The value of the seats in the new Exchange increased from \$200 in 1872 to over \$4,000, and the membership doubled. With a start of thirteen years in its favor, the New-York Produce Exchange can look upon the consolidation of its Boston rivals, if they can be called such, with equanimity.

## EVADING THE DUTIES.

Some importers of chromos and lithographs which form the basis of valentines and Christmas and Easter cards have discovered a loop-hole through which they can avoid payment of the 25 per cent advalorem duty on their wares. By the postal treaty at present in force, printed matter, excepting books published within the last twenty years, is admitted through the mails free of duty. A year ago certain enterprising importers began having their goods shipped to them in four-pound packages as mail matter. The officer in charge of the customs department of the mails made several seizures, but was compelled to give back the property under the ruling that the cards were printed matter.

In this way single firms have received as much as five thousand pounds of these cards in four-pound packages, depriving the Government of thousands of dollars of revenue and injuring American manufacturers. On the strength of this privilege unporters are bidding for next year's trade at prices with which home producers cannot compete. Would it not be well for the postal authorities to draw more sharply the limit, if there be any such, beyond which mail matter in quantity, directed to one address, becomes merchandise?

Although Mr. McDonald and Mr. Wallace have each refused the Russian Mission Mr. Cleveland has always Doolittle to fall back on.

Postmaster Pearson's commission has expired, but ne nomination has yet been sent to the Senate. This evidently troubles the mugwumps. Ten days ago they made this "a test case." Later on they took a less decided view, and now one of the most positive organs alters its tone and declares that the reformers will make a mistake to stand for any man as a test of fidelity in the Administration. The outery over Higgins has also subsided, and no doubt it will soon be discovered that he was a Civil Service reformer all the time, but lacked the opportunity to display that bent of his mind. March winds sometimes have a strange effect.

The Vice-President claimed one small spoil, which claim was finally allowed, after a wrangle with one small Congressman. Yet there is, according to the Democratic press, "no disgraceful scramble for office"-at Washington.

A disappointed Democrat, unable to obtain information from his own party press, asks us whether Indiana, Connecticut and New-Jersey went Republican last fall. He suspects that they must have done so, because no conspicuous Democrat representing those States has been invited by the Administration to come in and warm his toes. We are too tender-hearted to break the news to this

TRIBUNE ALMANAC (it will only cost him thirty cents, and will be one of the best investments of his life) and slowly and deliberately master the facts and his temper also.

Now that Vermont has been honored, it is understood that the Democracy of Maine will make a bold push for recognition. If the President would only give one of the Maine Democrats something handsome, perhaps the recipient would give bonds with two sufficient sureties that Maine should at once be converted into a Democratic stronghold.

Large seizures of that unwholesome article of food known as "bob veal" are reported by the sanitary authorities. Thess supplies are ordinarily confiscated and destroyed, and the butchers are neither punished for the offence nor subjected to pecuniary loss. "Bob veal" comes too often from dairymen who want to get rid of calves as soon as born rather than feed them and lose the milk needed for city trade or for creameries. They send the meat to the dealers with the understanding that if it be sold without the imposition being detected, they will be paid for it; whereas, if it be seized by the authorities they will not get anything for it. The seizures cut off the profits of dealers and dairymen, but entail no direct pecuniary loss. A law which would fine not only those who sell, but also those who send supplies of unwholesome meat to market, might have a most salutary effect in breaking up this detestable traffic.

Henry Watterson, not having heard any call for his presence in Washington, has consoled himself by a visit to the Sage of Greystone, which is the next thing to attending on the White House.

The coy manner in which some of the English papers have adopted the American practice of interlewing is very d-oll. After declaring for many years that the practice was un-English, vulgar and indecent, they quietly began the practice themse'ves with a few trifling modifications. Now the innovation bids fair to be a permanent feature of English journalism. The interview as it appears in The Pall Mall Gazette, the paper which is most amenable to new ideas just now, is not usually broken up by question and answer, but looks as if the person interviewed had written it out in his study, and in this respect is far inferior to the American article. But it is not to be expected that the English can learn everything in a day. After standing on their dignity a few years longer they will doubtless give their readers an interview that is really what its name implies. Perhaps by that time, also, the London papers will imitate American papers in another respect, and will give to the local news of the great metropolis nearly as much space as they devote to the doings of the Begum of Swat. or the High Cockalorum of Hamfat and the parts adjacent.

#### NOTES ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE. COTTON.-In an elaborate article The Financial

Chronicle reasons that the selling price of cotton has been so depressed by uncertainty as to the silver question that the loss to producers this season must have been \$25,000,000 or more. It arrives at this somewhat surprising conclusion by comparing the yield and the price at different periods during five years ending September 1, 1884, with the yield and price for the present crop year. The average yield for the five years was 6,097,000 bales, but the estimated erop picked last fall it reckons at 5,750,000 bales, or 350,000 bales less than the average. Yet the price for five years, taken at intervals of two months from September 1, averaged 11.14 cents on November 1, 11.43 on January 1, and 11.47 on March 1, while this year, notwith standing the smaller yield, the price was 9.75 on November 1, 11.06 on January 1, and 11.44 on March 1. Thereupon it states that the average for the five years was three-quarters of a cent per pound more than the average obtained during the present crop year. The figures given do not seem to precisely support that statement; the difference seems to be .60 of a cent. Moreover, there is a little unfairness in omitting the year 1878, when prices were low, and beginning the reckoning with the year 1879, when a great boom in prices began. In 1878 the yield was 5,073,531 bales, and the rice was 9,43 cents on November 1, 9,43 on January 1, and 9.81 on March 1, showing an average 1.2 cents below that of this season, and indeed be low the lowest point named for this crop year. The yield of 5,000,000 bales six years ago was certamly as large, with reference to the world's consuming capacity at that time, as the yield of 5,700,000 bales is with reference to the consuming capacity now. Moreover, the general depression of business at this time renders it more fair to compare the yield and the price with that of 1878-'79, the last year of general depression, than with either of the intermediate years, during which prices have been inflated by a tremendous expansion in business.

BRITISH COAL PRODUCTION.-Sir William Harcourt recently stated in the House of Commons that the total output of coal in the United Kingdom in 1884 fell short of the output in 1883 by 3,619,000 tons. Hence, the production appears to have been 160,588,000 tons, against 173,737,000 tons in 1883. It is proper to notice that, excepting in 1883, the quantity of coal raised was never as large as during the past year. So small a decrease in output naturally excites surprise, and the phenomenon is only in part explained when it is considered that there was a small increase in the demand for export. The exports of coal and coke, and the shipments for use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, amounted to 29,959,000 tons in 1884, or 782,000 tons more than in 1883. Consequently, there remained for consumption in the United King dom 130,600,000 tons in 1884, against 134,560,000 tons in 1883, a decrease of only 3 per cent. In the light of these facts, the depression in British manufactures and consumption as a whole appears to have been less than has been generally supposed.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN EUROPE.—Closely following discussions in the French Chamber of Deputies and in the German Reichstag comes the announcement that steriing exchange is being taken here in considerable amounts as a means of avoiding the payment of remittances at Paris in The Bank of France having for some time silver. declined to pay out gold, and large amounts of silber having come in from other countries, some prominent bankers find themselves much embarrassed in meeting their obligations on foreign account or in connection with foreign trade. In order to avoid the difficulty, instead of buying exchange payable in francs, they purchase sterling exchange payable only in gold. The announcement of the Minister of Finance that, in the belief of the Government, a fresh conference on the silver question could do no good, but would only aggravate the evil. does not appear to be strongly approved by many of the bankers. But it seems to be a definite contradiction of the story telegraphed not long ago to The Herald that the French Government was engaged in negotiations to bring about a new conference.

## PERSONAL

Secretary Endicott left Washington Saturday afternoon for Salem, Mass., to arrange his private business matters before taking up his permanent residence in the Capital. Mrs. Endicott accompanied him. They will be absent about a week.

The New-York friends of S. S. Cox are preparing to give him a banquet before his departure for his new post of duty as Minister to Turkey. John Kelly has been suffering much from insomnia

and the medicine his physician is using in his cure is ex-ercise. Mr. Kelly often rides fourteen miles on horse-back at Atlantic City in a day.

At Cedar Key the other evening Thomas A. Edison was watching the phosphore-cence on the water, and a group of darkeys near by were also wondering at the strange spectacle. "What am dat, Sam I" asked one. "Dat I" was the reply; "g'way, niggah; don' you know! It's dat lightnin' man am gib each one dem fish a 'lectric lamp!"

Louis of Bavaria has ordered at Leipsie \$62,500 worth of poreciain and glass furnishing for his new Herren Chiemsee castle. All the decorations are, of course, in the Louis XIV. style.

David Fisher, the oldest living ex-Representative in Congress, was a room-mate of Abraham Lincoln when the two were in Congress together. He pronounces Lincoln to have been " the most lovable public man he ever

The late Colonel "Fred" Burnaby was an especially

great favorite in Birminguan, lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed there by the people lars have already been subscribed the people already been subscribed to be a people already been subscribed the people already been subscribed to be a people already been subscribed to be a people already been subscribed to be a people already be a peop for a memorial to him, although it has not yet be cided what form it shall take.

Boston is agitated over the fact that some fillterate persons—presumably from New-York—pronounce as butus with the accent on the second syllable.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are twenty ways of cooking a potato, and three hundred and sixty-five ways of cooking an egg. Here culture ends, for there is but one way of swallowing either of them.—[Lowell Citizen.

Small speckled trout come up in the water of some artesian wells in Nevada. It is supposed that they come

from a subterranean lake. The expression "Thank my stars!" is rarely heard from the mouth of a theatrical manager. We do not pra-tend to know why; we simply state the fact.—(Boston Transcript.

Jinks—"How is your new paper getting along!"
Great Editor—"Booming, my dear sir; just booming."
Jinks—"You surprise me. I did not know it was such a
success." Great Editor—"Success! Great Case.
Why we've had to drop the Sunday edition and evening
edition and morning edition, in order to give our whole
attention to the semi-weekly."—[Philadelphia Cali.

A few days ago that form of mirage known as "looming up" was visible in Toronto. "The whole breadth of Lake Ontario," says The Toronto Globe, " was visible, and an ice phenomenon, unprecedented, probably, in the memory of man, greeted the sight. The lake, which even in the severe winter of 1883.'84, was free from ice, exin the severe winter of love, was almost entirely covered, cept in the off-lying bays, was almost entirely covered. Three narrow streaks of blue, the first apparently about fifteen miles out from shore, and the last about ten miles down the lake, showed belts of water each apparently a few miles wide. A larger open piece of blue also reached out from Humber Bay for some distance. Elsewhere all was hummocky white, and close to the south shore stood up a huge cake glinting in the sunshine. Several houses on the water front at Niagara and the American Fort across the river were visible. On the Sunday previous the air was clear and the spray of Niagara Falls was also

Only think of it! Less than three months ago Colonel Henry Watterson was calling Uncle Randali "a Philadel-phia tough!"—[Philadelphia Press.

They have big men down in Texas. "One day this week," says a Corsicana editor, "we noticed on our streets a man whose height was immease, to say the least of it. At the suggestion of a friend, we watched him get into a buggy, the bottom of which we discovered to be cut away, that he might lower his knees sufficiently to see his horse. After he had settled down, his resem blance to a jack-knife was impressing."

An agricultural journal says: "Spring is the best time of the year to move bees." It may be; but if a bee set less on your neck, or any other portion of your anaxony, in the fall, don't wait until the spring to move it. There is a good reason why you shouldn't—and you will discover what that reason is soon after the bee alights.—[Norristown Herald.] The stories that come from Washington about the

President's habit of early rising do not correspond with the repeated failure of his messenger to reach the White House before the Senate adjourns. Mr. Cleveland should have his clock turned ahead a few minutes.

The Hebrew race hold together, the world over, which The Hebrew race hold together, the world over, which is one of the reasons, but not the only one, for the wonderful vitality of that scattered nation. The Eussian people have treated the Jews most craelly and the Carreturned uncivilized answers to remonstrances made by Sir Moses Montefore and other leading Hebrews. Now, when the Czar is trying to borrow money, he finds the strings of some of the heaviest purses in the world drawn tightly.—[Worcester Gazette.

Most people suppose that Navy officers when away on a three-years' cruise on a foreign station forget all about the "girls they have left behind them," and spend a greater portion of their time in pleasant excursions on shore. They not only spend much of their time when off duty in writing long letters for the "next mail" home, but not a Saturday night passes that does not find them assembled around the mess-table talking of home, calculating the weeks and months, or years, that must clapse before they return, and drinking, over a glass of wine, the health of their " wives and sweethearts." Miss Louisa M. Alcott is said to be still suffering from

e writers' cramp. We thought the writers' sually in his pocket.—[Boston Post. The rumors of a war in Europe are a God-send to the

the Democratic papers which do not know what to say about the President. They can load up with the Eastern question until the word is passed to them what to say about the Democratic situation,

The Gaulois describes the nature of the revolver panle in the form of an anecdote. At a dinner party a male guest hositates whether to seat himself on the left or the right of a youthful beauty. "Pardou me, Malemoiselle," he politely remarks, with an evident air of indecision, "but would you mind telling me on which side you wear your revolver!"—[London Globe.

#### IS BENEDICT ARNOLD TO BE FORGOTTEN! To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you be kind enough to call public attention to the next anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Benedict Arnold (June 14) so that the War Department may signify, in a solemn way, its sense of his great ability as a general ! It is true that Mr. Arnold, like the ability as a general ? It is true that Mr. Arnold, like the late Mr. Jacob Thompson, was tempted into the indiscretion of betraying his country—an incident which may be said to have clouded his memory for a considerable period of time; but he did not try to burn the hotels of our forefathers or inocculate them with yellow fever. After the recent tribute to Mr. Thompson it would not be right to neglect Mr. Arnold. Besides, the new Administration ought to get its hand well in; for in the course of nature there will soon be occasion to deplore the departure of a friend of Mr. Lamar—Jefferson Davis. Brooklym, March 25, 1885.

Haraftialitt.

## UNWILLING TO STAND AND WAIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Truly it is hard to be pious in your great city. I was moved to go to church this afternoon and being an Episcopalian by training I dropped into a church of that denomination at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third-st. There were only a few persons in their seats third-st. There were only a tew persons in their seats and I sat down modestly in the pew nearest the door. In about a second an usher informed me that I would have "to stand in the arsic." I went out. Surely they never mean to entertain angels unawares in that church. Then I went to the Cathedral and got a good seat for ten cents.

Respectfully Tribuse Reader.

New-York, March 29.

## GLORIFYING THE TRAITOR THOMPSON.

THE SHAME OF SECRETARY LAMAR'S ACT.

THE SHAME OF SECRETARY.

From The Troy Times.

It cost the country \$11,531 to close the Interior Department in honor of that flagrant and fragrant rebei, Jacob Thompson, this amount representing the wages paid employes during their enforced idleness. But this, while it tilnstrates Democratic ideas of reform, is the while it tilnstrates Democratic ideas of reform, is the while in the property of the matter. The shame of it is while it illustrates bemocratic ideas of reform, is the least significant phase of the matter. The shame of it is that Secretary Lamar's act compels the pariotic people of the United States to appear in the position of glorifying a traitor for whose name and character they have only detectation. The N. w-York Tribins helps to emphasize the popular feeling by reproducing the more important portions of one of the letters written by Thompson from Toronto, to Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, in 1864.

## DESERVING UNEQUIVOCAL CENSURE.

DESERVING UNEQUIVOCAL CENSURE.

From The Pittchurg Dispatch.

Nowhere is there more bitter or general condemnation and contempt for those who, for political or personal advantage, would try to kindle anew or keep alive the fires of sectional bitterness. But the use of Governmental position by Mr. Lamar to extend Governmental position by Mr. Lamar to extend Governmental recognition to the memory of such a secretary as Thompson is quite another thing, and notwithstanding the plea of precedent must necessarily call for mequivocal censure. Enough has aiready been said on the subject doubtless, to convince the new Administration that there is an extreme of courtess, which even if it had nothing simister back of it would not be favorably interpreted when coming from a Democratic Administration through a Southern member of the Cabinet.

IMPOSSIBLE TO REDEEM THOMPSON'S REPUTA-

IMPOSSIBLE TO REDEEM THOMPSON'S REPUTATION.

From The Springhold Republican (Magnamp.)
With Floyd he has been the object of great contempt at the North as a man who passed immediately from high confidential service in the Cabinet of the Government at once into the ranks of the enemy. Nor will it ever be possible to redeem his reputation from the odium of treation and from the disclosure of his efforts to burn Northern cities by plots in Canada. A fighting rebel can be forgiven, but one who descended to means of warfare unrecognized by civilized nations should be condemned to the company of dynamiters and assassins. WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN HISTORY.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN HISTORY.

From The Utica Heraid.

So wanton an insult to loyalty and to the patriotism of the Nation has no parallel in history. We would fain believe that its infliction was the action of but one man, of one from whom, in view of his glorification in the Senate of Jefferson Davis, it were too much to hope for condemnation of conspiracy and treason in any of his followers. But it is said the honors paid to Thompson's inemory were not on Mr. Launa's motion alone, that they were decreed by the Cabinet and approved by the President! If this is true the entire Administration partakes or the shame.

of the shame.

A DOWNRIGHT FRIENDLY NOTICE OF DORS-HEIMER.

From The New-York World.

It is whispered that Brother William Dorsheimer will be appointed Postmaster for the City of New-York. We are very glad to hear this. It has been emarged that The World has not recently been favorable to the aspirations of Mr. Dorsheimer. It is true that we did not support him as a candidate for Delegate-at-Large to the Chicage Convention; we did not stand by his embryotic candidate for the Secretaryship of the Treasdors is application for the Secretaryship of the Treasdors is application for the Secretaryship of the Treasdors; we did not recognize his claim upon the Administration for the Mission to the Court of St. James-but for Postmaster we are for him heart and soul. A man who Postmaster we are for him heart and soul. A man who can calmly start in for the Presidency and wind up with a post office has within him the true spirit of democracy. He has grasped the genius of our institutions.

# PEARSON AS A GREAT PARTY ISSUE.

PEARSON AS A GREAT PARTY ISSUE.

From The Secondon Republican.

The time is not yet ripe for an outbreak, but it is rapidly approaching. The Democratic organs are keeping up a feeble pretence of approval of all the President does, but their enthusiasm is already much like the A fow more such doses as that on Monday will bring on the crisis. It is not very surprising that the President hesitates to determine the New York post office question, if he contemplates the reappointment of Mr. Pearson. That would haften the centing trouble.